



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 3, 1910.
COMMISSIONER MACKENZIE'S REPORT.
SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. No. 1.
TWO NOTABLE EVENTS.
A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.
MORAL SUPPORT FOR THE HATTERS.

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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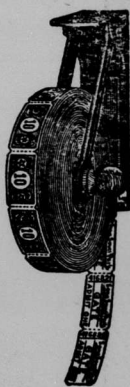
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1910.

No. 16

CHURCH TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS.

By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The industrial situation in the steel works at South Bethlehem, Pa., is to be investigated by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which church comprises the united Protestant forces in the United States, having eighteen million members and a constituency of nearly forty millions. The resolutions with regard to the appointment of the Social Service Commission and an outline of its duties was published in the labor press some time ago, and it will be remembered that reference was made to it in the address which I gave at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto.

This investigation is the first of its kind that has ever been undertaken by any church body. It will have to do very largely with the moral and ethical principles involved in this controversy, but it will also investigate quite fully the economic conditions which have brought about the present situation. The report of the commission will be presented to the churches throughout the United States, and it will serve as a basis for future action with regard to industrial controversies.

It can no longer be said that the church is not interested in the every-day affairs of the workingman. This does not mean that it will always endorse the position of the laborer, but, when he is right, the church should stand by him in his controversy and help him to win his battles.

The committee appointed to make the South Bethlehem investigation, consists of the Rev. Charles Stelzle, secretary of the Social Service Commission; Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute for Social Service, and Paul U. Kellogg, director of the Pittsburg "Survey."

LAKE STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS.

By V. A. Olander, Second Vice-President International Seamen's Union.

The Pittsburg Steamship Company, better known as the Steel Trust fleet, has dispensed with cash payment of wages on its steamers, and now uses checks. The change was made on account of the difficulty they are having to hold the men and boys brought in to take the places of the seamen who are on strike.

The purpose is to make it difficult for the strike breakers to secure cash, it having been found that as soon as most of them get a trip's wages they very promptly leave the ships.

The company evidently figures that without cash and in a strange port the men will hesitate to quit, except during banking hours, and that they can be prevented from that by withholding the checks until after hours.

The Steel Trust fleet is the controlling factor in the Lake Carriers' Association, which now has agents throughout the country looking for men to replace the strikers. They have failed to get anything like a sufficient number of experienced seamen, and are bringing in inexperienced men and boys. They are having a busy time, because an average of over one thousand men are leaving the Lake Carriers' ships each week.

The strike situation is regarded as favorable by the union men.

"There is a great secret in knowing what to keep out of the mind as well as what to put in."—Emerson.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Commissioner Mackenzie's Report

It is one of the unfortunate things of our system of attempting to govern ourselves that there has arisen a method of paying off obligations by giving positions—important and otherwise—to those who have rendered political service. The question of competency does not concern the average politician as much as paying the debt. If the people are given the worst of it, if men are chosen without qualification for the offices they fill, then it is, of course, to be deplored that such is the case.

When "Johnnie" Mackenzie was appointed State Labor Commissioner of California, there was a revolt from every man and woman who places civic duty first. Mr. Mackenzie undoubtedly has qualifications for office, but to assign him to the important position of State Labor Commissioner caused a smile from the thoughtless and regret from those who have the interests of this fair land at heart.

During all the time Mr. Mackenzie has been in office, the people were hardly aware of the fact until last Monday morning. Then was given to the public a report that stated that "some labor, like Japan's, is needed for California." The Chinese have first preference, in Mr. Mackenzie's opinion. Failing that type, then the Japanese are to be considered as necessary, if not desirable.

One would think that investigators ascertaining the powerful grip the Japanese have on this commonwealth, the number of farms and thousands of acres they own, and recognizing the type of their citizenship and the natural revulsion on the part of Americans against Orientalization, would see the futility of even hinting that cheap Asiatic labor would prove the panacea of our industrial ills among the fruit and grain growers.

The storm of disapproval that has met Mr. Mackenzie's report shows unanimity in regarding California as a white man's country. With unrestricted Japanese and other types of Asiatic labor—especially the Hindus—there is facing this land a problem that will demand recognition.

No one will deny that the tiller of the soil has his troubles in securing adequate help for certain seasons of the year. But they have this same problem in other countries, and it is not faced by massing thousands of Asiatics to lower all that is held dear by progressive people.

Organized labor joins its voice in opposition to the doctrine proclaimed by Labor Commissioner Mackenzie. The division of the large farms, settlement by white people, exclusion of Asiatics of the coolie class, and adherence to an exclusively American standard of civilization, will prove the better policy.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25

The Endowment Policy.

To the People. Letter No. 48.

Through the aid of specious sophistry and misleading comparisons, the endowment policy has been held up to public scorn as fraudulent and deceptive, a veritable gold brick, the sale of which should be legally prohibited. To bolster up this sweeping and wholly unwarranted condemnation which, it will be my endeavor to show, is based on the most abject ignorance of this policy's scientific construction, these are, briefly summed up, the objections that have been advanced:

It has been shown that life policies, as well as endowments, have cash surrender or loan values which answer the same purpose. In case the insured had taken a life policy, it is seen that there would be nothing to prevent him from surrendering it for cash in like manner as an endowment, and, even provided there were no surrender values to such policies, the beneficiary could be changed, or the policy allowed to lapse. In either event would not the beneficiary be bereft of protection just the same?

The advantage to both the insured and beneficiary lies in the fact that the surrender values are, under the endowment, materially greater than under other forms. It is because of this fact that the endowment is so popular, and not in spite of it. The experience of all companies attest to the fact that, due to this one feature alone, the lapse rate is materially lower on such policies than on other and cheaper forms. From this it would appear as if the beneficiary's interests were not, after all, so shamefully neglected, under the "delusive" endowment policy.

But to get back to the point at issue. I desire to say that, upon a satisfactory medical examination, any company will issue a policy that will, in the event of death within the term, return to the beneficiary not simply the reserve that has, up to that time accumulated, but, in fact, in addition to its face, all the premiums which the insured has paid in. However, as would be expected, this is possible only by the payment of an increased rate on the part of the insured. I refer to what is known as a return premium policy. One can have anything in this world within the bounds of reason, if willing to pay for it—not otherwise.

And now let us look into the investment side of this policy and see if there are not some fallacies elsewhere than in it. As old as the proverbial hills is the oft-repeated contention that one would better buy a life policy and place the difference he would otherwise invest in an endowment, in the savings bank. Let us see to what extent this is true.

Non-forfeitable 15-year endowments taken out at age 35 in the sum of \$5000 and issued by a well-known company in 1890, matured the past year with the following results to the insured: Guaranteed cash surrender value, \$5000; accumulated dividend, \$1610; total cash, \$6610, or more than 3 per cent compound interest on every dollar invested, regardless of the insurance protection given thereunder.

Had the policyholder, instead, taken an ordinary life policy for the same amount, his payments would have been but \$135.50 each year. The difference between this amount and the yearly

premium on the endowment is \$211. Now, had this sum been placed, each year, in a savings bank at 3 per cent compound interest, the insured would have had at the end of the period, \$4042.76 to his credit in the bank. This is \$2567.24 less than the amount paid out under the endowment.

However, not having any desire to deceive, I will state, for the benefit of those recently self-constituted life insurance authorities, as well as for that of the reader, that had the policyholder taken a policy with what is known as a 15-year dividend settlement, he would at the end of that time have been entitled to a cash dividend of \$738.25. Furthermore, although such contracts, now maturing, provide for no cash surrender or loan values, inasmuch as such privileges are made retroactive to old policyholders, he could, also, doubtless, have secured a net cash value in settlement, had the insurance no longer been desired, of \$1112.72. Now if these two items be added to \$4042.76, the amount to his credit in the bank, the total secured under this plan would have been \$5893.73. If this amount be taken from that paid out under the endowment, the latter is still seen to have the advantage, and that to the extent of \$716.27. It is true that, had he died within the term, his estate would have been larger under the savings-bank plan, but as the mortality tables show but three deaths during this period out of each ten persons alive at the beginning, is not the contention that in every case the holder of an endowment would better buy a life policy and place the difference he would, otherwise, pay for an endowment in the savings bank, a little far fetched?

As has been explained, no agent always attempts to sell the endowment, for the kind of contract best suited to the needs of the applicant, as well as the terms for which it should run, is determined by his age and the circumstances surrounding him at the time the application is taken.

There are, doubtless, some cases where an unscrupulous or ignorant agent has saddled upon a struggling family an endowment policy where a life policy would have been better; but because of this should the endowment be stigmatized as a fraud and its sale prohibited by law? It would, no doubt, be something of a swindle to sell a panama hat to a man going to a Canadian ice carnival, or a pair of skates to a man going to Florida, but the remedy would hardly be to call upon the State to make the sale of panama hats and skates unlawful.

And now to look at still another phase of the subject, namely, the earning power of the pure endowment element. For purposes of illustration let us use the 20-year endowment so as to see to what extent the statement, to the effect that the longer the term the greater the delusion, is true.

The investment portion of the premium on a policy taken out at age 40 as has been shown, is \$29.60. This amount invested annually, in advance, at 3 per cent compound interest, will in twenty years amount to \$1298.55. The same company, the dividends of which were used in previous illustrations, paid in 1905 a deferred dividend on policies of same age, kind and amount, a surplus of \$390.55, making a total to the insured of \$1399.55. In other words, the holders of such contracts received a net return on their money, over and above the cost of the insurance, of between 7 and 8 per cent compound interest. From a pure investment standpoint alone, not considering the insurance feature at all, the net proceeds to the insured was over 3 per cent compound interest—the equivalent of savings bank returns.

"What we commonly call man, the eating, drinking, counting man, does not as we know him represent himself but misrepresents himself."—Emerson.

Men and Measures

A monster protest meeting was held in the city of Chicago last Sunday against a decision rendered by a majority of the Appellate Court of Illinois, in the case of Henry Kemp, et al., vs. Division No. 241 of the street carmen. The decision, if affirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois, established a new precedent in law in the State, and practically denies a trade union the right to strike. Among the speakers were President Samuel Gompers, International President W. D. Mahon of the carmen, President John Fitzgerald of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Raymond Robins.

Eugene V. Debs is going to lecture in Eureka, Cal., during the coming fall, on some socialistic theme.

The House of Representatives declined on May 16th to give the necessary two-thirds vote in favor of a change of the date of inauguration of President and Vice-President of the United States, from March 4th to the last Thursday in April. The resolution received a vote of 139 ayes to 70 noes, one vote short of the constitutional majority.

William S. Lunsford is a printer who has made good. He worked on the Marysville "Appeal" for years, and also on the San Francisco papers. For some time he has lived in Reno, Nevada, and was elected Assemblyman from Washoe County, Nevada. Mr. Lunsford has acquired a reputation as a man who really represents his constituents, and the outlook for his continued success is bright.

A \$10,000 bonus has been voted by the people of Palo Alto, California, for the erection of a \$75,000 glass factory.

The merchants of Honolulu have asked the Navy Department to rule that only citizens or those who can be naturalized shall be employed on Government work to be performed in the Hawaiian Islands. Unless this is done, say the petitioners, it is virtually a certainty that the lowest bidder will use Japanese labor, and the merchants now realize that that kind of labor is bad for all concerned, beside being inconsistent on work for Uncle Sam.

International President Timothy Healy of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen has been appointed on the executive committee to welcome ex-President Roosevelt home.

The American Single Tax Party was launched in New York City on May 21st. A call was issued "to all opponents of special privilege to unite with us in restoring to the people the opportunities that belong to all the people."

The Stockton Electric Railroad Company announced an increase on May 19th of 2 cents an hour to all employees. The motormen and conductors now receive 27 cents an hour. It is said the raise was unsolicited, and therefore the more welcome.

Will M. Maupin of the Lincoln (Neb.) "Wage-worker," dated his paper two weeks ago "Friday, May 18, 1910." Out on the Pacific Coast that particular Friday was the 20th of May, but perhaps Bro. Maupin's interest in the I. T. U. election overshadowed all other matters.

James H., William F. and George S. Barry lost their mother on May 25th, at the full age of eighty years. These men have a wide acquaintance in trade-union circles, and have universal sympathy.

San Diego wants its own municipal gas plant. This is a healthy desire. On May 26th a petition carrying 15 per cent of the names of registered voters was presented to the City Council asking that an election be called to pass upon a proposal to issue \$1,500,000 in bonds. The city attorney has held that San Diego cannot legally vote bonds for a municipal gas plant.



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CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, NO. 1.

Last Friday night, the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council recommended that Senate Constitutional Amendment, No. 1, be printed in the "Labor Clarion." The Council concurred in the recommendation. At the next general election, to be held on November 8, 1910, the voters will be asked to express their approval or disapproval of the propositions. The proposed law follows:

Senate Constitutional Amendment, No. 1.—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the constitution of the State of California providing for the separation of State and local taxation, providing for the taxation of public service and other corporations for the benefit of the State, and to that end adding to article thirteen a new section to be numbered section fourteen, amending section ten of article thirteen, and repealing section ten of article eleven thereof, all relating to revenue and taxation.

(Adopted March 19, 1909.)

Whereas, It is deemed desirable to separate the sources of revenue for State purposes from the sources of revenue for county and municipal purposes; now, therefore,

The Legislature of the State of California, at its regular session, commencing on the fourth day of January, nineteen hundred and nine, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby proposes to the qualified electors of the State of California the following amendment to the constitution of the State of California:

First. There is hereby added to article thirteen a new section to be numbered fourteen and to read as follows:

Section 14. Taxes levied, assessed and collected as hereinafter provided upon railroads, including street railways, whether operated in one or more counties; sleeping car, dining car, drawing-room car and palace car companies, refrigerator, oil, stock, fruit, and other car-loaning and other car companies operating upon railroads in this State; companies doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line in this State; telegraph companies; telephone companies; companies engaged in the transmission or sale of gas or electricity; insurance companies; banks, banking associations, savings and loan societies, and trust companies; and taxes upon all franchises of every kind and nature, shall be entirely and exclusively for State purposes, and shall be levied, assessed and collected in the manner hereinafter provided. The word "companies" as is used in this section shall include persons, partnerships, joint-stock associations, companies, and corporations.

(a) All railroad companies, including street railways, whether operated in one or more counties; all sleeping car, dining car, drawing-room car, and palace car companies, all refrigerator, oil, stock, fruit and other car-loaning and other car companies, operating upon the railroads in this State; all companies doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line in this State; all telegraph and telephone companies; and all companies engaged in the transmission or sale of gas or electricity, shall annually pay to the State a tax upon their franchises, roadways, roadbeds, rails, rolling stock, poles, wires, pipes, canals, conduits, rights of way, and other property, or any part thereof, used exclusively in the operation of their business in this State, computed as follows: Said tax shall be equal to the percentages hereinafter fixed upon the gross receipts from operation of such companies and each thereof within this State. When such companies are operating partly within and partly without this State, the gross receipts within this State shall be deemed to be all receipts on business beginning and ending within this State, and a propor-

tion, based upon the proportion of the mileage within this State to the entire mileage over which such business is done, of receipts on all business passing through, into, or out of this State.

The percentages above mentioned shall be as follows: On all railroad companies, including street railways, four per cent; on all sleeping car, dining car, drawing-room car, palace car companies, refrigerator, oil, stock, fruit and other car-loaning and other car companies, three per cent; on all companies doing express business on any railroad, steamboat, vessel or stage line, two per cent; on all telegraph and telephone companies, three and one-half per cent; on all companies engaged in the transmission or sale of gas or electricity, four per cent. Such taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, state, county and municipal, upon the property above enumerated of such companies except as otherwise in this section provided; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to release any such company from the payment of any amount agreed to be paid or required by law to be paid for any special privilege or franchise granted by any of the municipal authorities of this State.

(b) Every insurance company or association doing business in this State shall annually pay to the State a tax of one and one-half per cent upon the amount of gross premiums received upon its business done in this State, less return premiums and reinsurance in companies or associations authorized to do business in this State; provided, that there shall be deducted from said one and one-half per cent upon the gross premiums the amount of any county and municipal taxes paid by such companies on real estate owned by them in this State. This tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, State, county and municipal, upon the property of such companies, except county and municipal taxes on real estate, and except as otherwise in this section provided; provided, that when by the laws of any other State or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, are imposed on insurance companies of this State, doing business in such other State or country, or upon their agents therein, in excess of such taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions, imposed upon insurance companies of such other State or country, so long as such laws continue in force, the same obligations and prohibitions of whatsoever kind may be imposed by the Legislature upon insurance companies of such other State or country doing business in this State.

(c) The shares of capital stock of all banks, organized under the laws of this State, or of the United States, or of any other State and located in this State, shall be assessed and taxed to the owners or holders thereof by the State Board of Equalization in the manner to be prescribed by law, in the city or town where the bank is located and not elsewhere. There shall be levied and assessed upon such shares of capital stock an annual tax, payable to the State, of six-tenths of one per centum upon the value thereof. The value of each share of stock in each bank, except such as are in liquidation, shall be taken to be the amount paid in thereon, together with its pro rata of the accumulated surplus and undivided profits. The value of each share of stock in each bank which is in liquidation shall be taken to be its pro rata of the actual assets of such bank. This tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, State, county and municipal, upon such shares of stock and upon the property of such banks, except county and municipal taxes on real estate and except as otherwise in this section provided. In determining the value of the capital stock of any bank there shall be deducted from the value, as defined above, the value, as assessed for county

taxes, of any real estate other than mortgage interests therein, owned by such bank and taxed for county purposes. The banks shall be liable to the State for this tax, and the same shall be paid to the State by them on behalf of the stockholders in the manner and at the time prescribed by law, and they shall have a lien upon the shares of stock and upon any dividends declared thereon secure the amount so paid.

The moneyed capital, reserve, surplus, undivided profits and all other property belonging to unincorporated banks or bankers of this State, or held by any bank located in this State which has no shares of capital stock, or employed in this State by any branches, agencies, or other representatives of any banks doing business outside of the State of California, shall be likewise assessed and taxed to such banks or bankers by the said Board of Equalization, in the manner to be provided by law, and taxed at the same rate that is levied upon the shares of capital stock of incorporated banks, as provided in the first paragraph of this subdivision. The value of said property shall be determined by taking the entire property invested in such business, together with all the reserve, surplus, and undivided profits, at their full cash value, and deducting therefrom the value as assessed for county taxes of any real estate other than mortgage interests therein, owned by such bank and taxed for county purposes. Such taxes shall be in lieu of all other taxes and licenses, State, county and municipal, upon the property of the banks and bankers mentioned in this paragraph, except county and municipal taxes on real estate and except as otherwise in this section provided. It is the intention of this paragraph that all moneyed capital and property of the banks and bankers mentioned in this paragraph shall be assessed and taxed at the same rate as an incorporated bank, provided for in the first paragraph of this subdivision. In determining the value of the moneyed capital and property of the banks

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and bankers mentioned in this subdivision, the said State Board of Equalization shall include and assess to such banks all property and everything of value owned or held by them, which go to make up the value of the capital stock of such banks and bankers, if the same were incorporated and had shares of capital stock.

The word "banks" as used in this subdivision shall include banking associations, savings and loan societies and trust companies, but shall not include building and loan associations.

(d) All franchises, other than those expressly provided for in this section, shall be assessed at their actual cash value, in the manner to be provided by law, and shall be taxed at the rate of one per centum each year, and the taxes collected thereon shall be exclusively for the benefit of the State.

(e) Out of the revenues from the taxes provided for in this section, together with all other State revenues, there shall be first set apart the moneys to be applied by the State to the support of the public school system and the State University. In the event that the above-named revenues are at any time deemed insufficient to meet the annual expenditures of the State, including the above-named expenditures for educational purposes, there may be levied, in the manner to be provided by law, a tax for State purposes, on all the property in the State including the classes of property enumerated in this section, sufficient to meet the deficiency. All property enumerated in subdivisions a, b, and d of this section shall be subject to taxation, in the manner provided by law, to pay the principal and interest of any bonded indebtedness created and outstanding by any city, city and county, county, town, township or district, before the adoption of this section, the taxes so paid for principal and interest on such bonded indebtedness shall be deducted from the total amount paid in taxes for State purposes.

(f) All the provisions of this section shall be self-executing, and the Legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry this section into effect, and shall provide for a valuation and assessment of the property enumerated in this section, and shall prescribe the duties of the State Board of Equalization and any other officers in connection with the administration thereof. The rates of taxation fixed in this section shall remain in force until changed by the Legislature, three-fourths of all the members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof. The taxes herein provided for shall become a lien on the first Monday in March of each year after the adoption of this section and shall become due and payable on the first Monday in July thereafter. The gross receipts and gross premiums herein mentioned shall be computed for the thirty-first day of December prior to the levy of such taxes, and the value of any property mentioned herein shall be fixed as of the first Monday in March. Nothing herein contained shall affect any tax levied or assessed prior to the adoption of this section, and all laws in relation to such taxes in force at the time of the adoption of this section shall remain in force until changed by the Legislature. Until the year 1918 the State shall reimburse San Bernardino and Placer Counties for the net loss in county revenue occasioned by the withdrawal of railroad property from county taxation. The Legislature shall provide for reimbursement from the general funds of any county to districts therein where loss is occasioned in such districts by the withdrawal from local taxation of property taxed for State purposes only.

(g) No injunction shall ever issue in any suit, action or proceeding in any court against this State or against any officer thereof to prevent or enjoin the collection of any tax levied under the provisions of this section, until such tax has been actually paid; but after such payment action may be maintained to recover any tax illegally col-

lected in such manner, and at such time as may now or hereafter be provided by law.

Second. Section ten of article thirteen of said constitution is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 10. All property, except as otherwise in this constitution provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, city and county, town or township, or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law.

Third. Section ten of article eleven of said constitution is hereby repealed.

Section 10 of article 13, proposed to be amended as above, now reads as follows:

All property, except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, city and county, town, township, or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. The franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails, and rolling stock of all railroads operated in more than one county in this State shall be assessed by the State Board of Equalization at their actual value, and the same shall be apportioned to the counties, cities and counties, cities, towns, townships, and districts in which such railroads are located, in proportion to the number of miles of railway laid in such counties, cities and counties, cities, towns, townships, and districts.

Section 10 of article 11, proposed to be repealed as above, now reads as follows:

No county, city, town, or other public or municipal corporation, nor the inhabitants thereof, nor the property therein, shall be released or discharged from its or their proportionate shares of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation of such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE MAILERS.

San Francisco Mailers' Union, No. 18, has the sad duty to record the death of one of its most faithful and efficient members. William Dehany died at his home in Alameda, Cal., April 3, 1910. Mr. Dehany was a charter member of Mailers' Union, and also it may be said the one that organized the union. The following resolutions were adopted at the last regular meeting:

Whereas, Death has removed from our ranks our esteemed fellow craftsman, William Dehany, and,

Whereas, By the death of Mr. Dehany this union has sustained the loss of a conscientious member and a warm friend, and

Whereas, His family loses in him a loving and devoted husband and father of irreproachable manhood, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deplore his untimely death, realizing that we have lost a valuable member, and offer the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their great affliction, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this union, that a copy be sent to the family of our departed brother, and that they be published in the "Labor Clarion" and "Typographical Journal."

"How can I tell," asked the customer, "whether I am getting tender meat or not?" "There's only one sure way, ma'am," said the butcher, "an' that's by eatin' of it." "But I have to buy it before I can do that." "Yes'm; that's the beauty of the prescription."

"What happened to Rollignon?" "He drowned." "And couldn't he swim?" "He did, for eight hours, but he was a union man."

"The labor movement is a step in evolution. We cannot judge it correctly or be wisely interested in it except as we look at the whole field of society in which it is active. The labor movement may be so handled as to become a new phase of discord, a grasping of advantages of which others are to be deprived; or it may be a diffusion of good, a reconciliation of the various forms of prosperity, and a wider opening of the doors which lead to them. There are gains which are ultimately no advantage to those who secure them, and there are losses which it behooves every member of society to aid in correcting. We cannot strike an offhand harmony between them; we cannot give and take as if it were merely a question of barter. When we reduce an advantage equally as when we give one, society must find its gain in our action. The redistribution must not here appear as robbery nor there as plunder. It must offer itself everywhere as correction and reconciliation."—Prof. John Bascom.

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Chas. F. Leege, Pres. B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS.

By Pan American Press.

Typothetae for Non-Union Schools.

Washington.—Beaten by the International Typographical Union in the recent contest for the eight-hour day, the Typothetae, the organization of employing printers, at its twenty-fourth annual convention here, devoted most of its sessions to the all-absorbing question of how best to train non-unionists for future use. The delegates were urged to support these "schools" in Chicago, Indianapolis, Boston and other cities. The convention voted \$9000 to the support of the Winona Technical Institute of Indianapolis. No labor troubles were reported for the past year, and a great deal of the convention's time was taken up in the discussion of uniform cost and price systems.

Oil Trust Grants Wage Raise.

New York.—The Standard Oil Company announces a wage increase approximating \$5,000,000 yearly for its 60,000 employees. Those receiving less than \$300 a month are to have their wages raised from 6 to 10 per cent.

Cherry Mine Owners Guilty.

Princeton, Ill.—The coroner's jury, which began last November to investigate the causes of the Cherry mine disaster, which resulted in the death of 265 miners in the St. Paul Coal Company's mine, has reached an agreement, and 250 separate verdicts have been returned. The jury says the mining laws were broken with the knowledge and consent of the mine owners and mine inspectors.

Brewery Girls Organize.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The girls employed in the bottling works here have organized, and efforts are being made by the representatives of organized labor to secure recognition for the new union. A new schedule of wages for these workers will also be presented to the master brewers.

To Probe All Steel Plants.

Washington.—The Senate has directed the Commissioner of Labor to make a searching investigation of labor conditions in every steel plant in the United States and report to Congress. The resolution was introduced by Senator Borah, of Idaho. It is believed that this investigation will result in putting official approval and backing to the charges recently made by the American Federation of Labor against the steel trust.

Sixteen Killed in Steel Trust Plant.

Canton, Ohio.—Coroner H. A. March has begun an investigation of the boiler explosion at the steel trust plant here which killed sixteen workmen and seriously injured over thirty. The explosion was the worst mill accident in Canton's history. The blast was heard plainly for ten miles.

New York Bakers Still Out.

New York.—Despite the police and the courts, the striking bakers are more than holding their own. A complete victory is expected any moment.

Sleuths Rob Union Organizer.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Detectives in the employ of the traction trust are believed to be responsible for a burglary committed at the residence of M. Fruchter, organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. A number of union documents and a letter file were stolen. Fruchter has for some time past made efforts to get the traction workers together, and the company has worried a great deal over his agitation among its employees. Fruchter says that he is shadowed by detectives day and night.

Militia at Missouri Strike.

Hannibal, Mo.—Several companies of State militia are here "enforcing the law" in a strike of 1300 employed by the Atlas Portland Cement Company. They have been called here to "prevent rioting."

Want Locomotive Boilers Inspected.

Washington.—The railroad brotherhoods are putting up a hard fight for the passage of a bill introduced by Representative Townsend in the House and a similar measure by Senator Burkett in the Senate calling for the Federal inspection of locomotive boilers. The railroad companies are represented by a powerful lobby and are fighting desperately to prevent the enactment of this law which would save about 200 lives yearly.

Miners Demand Protection.

Washington.—A committee of the United Mine Workers of America is in this city working for the authorization by Congress to establish nine additional rescue and testing stations in various parts of the country.

Cordage Strikers Firm.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—One of the bravest fights against great odds is being waged by 4000 unorganized workers employed by the American Cordage Manufacturing Company. The men have been on a strike for several weeks and display a wonderful spirit of solidarity, especially when it is considered that they are without organization and funds. Organized labor is giving them some support.

Steel Trust Expanded.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The United States Steel Corporation, the greatest foe of unionism in this country, has completed arrangements for entering the river transportation business between Pittsburg and the Gulf of Mexico, and will also invade the Missouri river country.

A. F. of L. For "Card Men."

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor will make a strong campaign this fall for the election of Congressmen who carry union cards. Efforts will be made to elect a group of forty unionists to the House of Representatives, as it is believed here that it will require that number in order to have a good working minority.

Actors Secure Legislation.

Albany.—The union actors have succeeded in securing the enactment of a State law against exorbitant booking charges.

Women Help Striking Husbands.

Canton, Ohio.—Wives of the strikers at the plants of the Berger Manufacturing Company are doing picket duty alongside of their husbands.

Labor Agents Fool Workingmen.

Flagstaff, Ariz.—Workingmen who come here under promises of good jobs made to them by labor agencies at home, find after working a few days for the railroad companies or on construction work that they have been buncoed, and are glad if they have money left to take them away from this place. This is the experience of hundreds of workingmen in this district.



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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226.

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year.
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1910.

"Be sure that straightforwardness is more than a match at last for all the involved windings of deceit."—F. W. Robertson.

The Bethlehem steel strike was settled on May 17th. One paper says that the men accepted the terms offered by President Schwab, while another has it that the reverse is the case. The controversy is noteworthy because it laid the foundation for an investigation that brought to light industrial conditions indescribably wretched, and showed why the steel magnates and their class prefer European cheap labor to American workmen.

The Central Labor Union of Lincoln, Nebraska, has arranged a "Labor Chautauqua." Letters have been received from President Samuel Gompers, Rev. Charles Stelzle, Raymond Robins, John Mitchell, W. J. Bryan and others heartily endorsing the idea, and promising to help it along by their presence if the dates can be arranged. A ten days' tenting-out session is favored, with a program restricted to speeches on trade-union and kindred subjects.

Los Angeles, the "open shop" town, is having its troubles. Of course the "General" will blame them on the "agitators" who have invaded the southern field. The boss brewers have locked out their employees and declared for the "open shop," and last Wednesday the men in the iron trades struck for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$4. The employers have nailed the "open shop" flag to the mast, but it will not be long until it comes down to the half mast.

With the advent of the label section of the San Francisco Labor Council, there has arisen an increased demand for the union label. There is no doubt that consistent work brings results. There is an old saying that drops of water continually falling on a stone will eventually wear it away. In like ratio the continued request to observe the first commandment of trade unionism, whether it be by written or spoken word, is having the effect of awakening our people to the need of their union life.

Some weird stories get into the labor press, as well as in the daily papers. In that respect there is a community of interest. One of the latest to catch the "Labor Clarion" eye is an article that has worked overtime among our contemporaries to the effect that Postmaster General Hitchcock was caught red-handed running a non-union printing plant in the basement of the building over which he presides. The Washington "Trades-Unionist" draws attention to the report by saying that it is all true—excepting that each man working in the printing plant carries a card of membership in Columbia Typographical Union.

TWO NOTABLE EVENTS.

On June 1st the unions in the Iron Trades Council started to work on an eight-hour basis. It was explained last week in the "Labor Clarion" that conferences were to be held to arrange the conditions that shall prevail in the future, but the one bright spot in the present situation is that the eight-hour day is a reality among these thousands of skilled artisans. Next week we expect to print Senator Beveridge's speech in the Senate a few days ago on the shorter workday. It would do credit to any trade unionist who had spent his life advocating the doctrines pertaining to collective bargaining.

Congratulations are tendered the employers and the employed in this industry. Instead of war, according to the rumors, everything is peaceful; and, what is more to the point, the men are working eight hours each day. It is extremely unlikely that there will be any change in this respect, for the employers are wide-awake business men, and they will undoubtedly enter into the conferences with the fixed belief that the inevitable must be faced.

The action of Congress in deciding that the new battleships must be constructed on an eight-hour basis, regardless of whether contractors or subcontractors do the work, is a death blow to the nine, ten and twelve-hour day in the east. The cry, naturally, of employers is that conditions under which they compete shall be as nearly uniform as possible. Here we have the United States Government leading the way by insisting that all the hundreds of thousands of dollars it expends in labor in the iron and steel industry shall be performed under the American standard workday. It is only a question of a comparatively short time until the old conditions will change, for there is no possible way whereby a backward step can be taken once the eight-hour day becomes established.

The other event worth mentioning in the local labor field is the successful termination of the steam laundry workers' controversy with the employers. After waiting for the eight-hour day for three years, and gaining it by the sensible method of dropping fifteen minutes every six months, according to agreement, it was naturally thought that no attempt would be made to interfere. The unexpected happened. The members of the union were asked to work three hours a week longer, the employers claiming that it was absolutely necessary that this be done, else their business would suffer. Subsequent events proved that this was unnecessary, for the employers have signed a schedule similar to the one expiring during the week. It has for its basis the eight-hour day, and other conditions vary but little from the preceding agreement.

And so the laundry workers are also to be congratulated for their victory in maintaining their fought-for rights. Trade unionism has done a great deal for the men and women in this business. A living wage, the recognized number of hours of labor conceded to be just, and the power to speak for themselves without suffering after consequences, have done wonders. The workers are loud in praise of the method that has enabled them to advance, slowly but surely.

These victories have more than a local flavor. Everywhere men and women are employed, the effect is seen. There isn't a body of men in the iron and steel industry of the country that doesn't know of the gain of the men in their line on the Pacific Coast. The result is a desire to emulate the good example. And the student of present economic conditions has noted that the restiveness of the workers is by no means confined to the organized. Many of the controversies of the last year or two have been protests of the unorganized against conditions deemed intolerable.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

On Thursday evening, May 26th, there was held a meeting of all interests in the production of boots and shoes in the city of San Francisco. Manufacturers and retailers rubbed shoulders with unionists. The object of the gathering was to ascertain what is needed to build up a trade that should belong here, and to work harmoniously to that end. A committee was appointed to visit labor and other organizations for the purpose of proclaiming the doctrine of home industry and union-made goods. On the evenings of the second and fourth Thursdays of each month the general committee will meet to hear reports and lay plans for future effort.

San Francisco is sadly deficient in its manufacturing industries in some lines. Instead of furnishing employment to a few hundred boot and shoe workers, it should have a clientage of several thousand, all earning good wages and spending their money in the city of their birth or adoption. There is only one reason why this condition does not exist—there is not the demand for boots and shoes of local manufacture that there should be. This is largely a result of inattention to civic duty. We are all patriotic enough to our own interests to know that a large body of workers steadily employed is an asset of great value to a city.

None of us pretend that there should be a boycott on goods made in other sections of the land. Far from it. But we do say that a reasonable proportion of goods should be manufactured in a large city like San Francisco, in order that we may have business stability and citizens who have permanent employment. This is necessary. We know that our railroads and mercantile associations spend thousands of dollars describing the attractions of California, in order that they may reap the advantage of the rates paid for transportation and the chance to sell goods to a larger number of people. It is well that these newcomers, with the citizens here, should have opportunity to exercise their crafts or callings, for it is out of the question to have them all settle on the land, even were they so minded.

San Francisco favors home industry. The interests of the boot and shoe trade have organized to advance the movement. Intertwined with this propaganda is the union label. The doctrine contains two good planks.

Will you help?

MORAL SUPPORT FOR THE HATTERS.

The United Hatters of North America have forwarded a circular to the unions and central bodies of the land. It recites the disadvantages under which they are laboring, owing to the decision against them in the famous Loewe case, as well as the persistent antagonism of the organized employers who decry the boycott—when used by others. Our readers are familiar with the Loewe proceeding. There is no need to cover old ground.

Very opportune is the request of the United Hatters of America that members of trade unions and all friends insist that the label of the craft appear in the hats purchased. Do not permit a clerk or storekeeper to tell you that he has something "just as good," for there is nothing as good as the union label to the member of organized labor, for it represents his union. Outside of this the people generally are interested in thwarting the attacks on free speech and press, and the wish to expend one's purchasing power as deemed best by the individual. These are fundamentals.

The best workmanship goes into hats bearing the union label. For no more money than is charged by non-union concerns, it is possible to procure a superior article, and to aid those who have been bitterly attacked. It is a simple thing. Perhaps that is why it is sometimes difficult to impress the urgent need of compliance.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Labor Members Will Investigate German System.**

With reference to the deputation of labor members of Great Britain's Parliament and representatives of various trade unions who have started on a tour in Germany, A. Henderson made the following statement: "The labor party is convinced that the question of free trade versus tariff reform will again have to be fought out at an early date. Though, as a party, we do not feel that free trade in itself will solve many of the acute social and economic problems in which the workers are so vitally interested, we have been strongly of opinion that free trade is better for the masses of the people than any policy of tariffs. Much has been said in the tariff reform agitation as to the benefit protection has proved especially to the working classes of Germany. Anxious to know the truth, we have determined to meet the German workmen and ascertain at first hand what their experiences are. The object of this mission is in no sense in opposition to any that may have gone before. Just as a couple of years ago Mr. Barnes and myself went to inquire into the treatment of unemployment, labor exchanges and the different schemes of insurance that obtained in Germany in order that we might get information at first hand, so now we are going to investigate and obtain our information of tariff experience."

* * *

Millionaire Schwab Given Superb Dinner.

Men representing over \$300,000,000 capital were hosts of Charles M. Schwab at a dinner in the Hotel Shelburne, Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday evening, May 20th. It was a testimonial to Mr. Schwab for his work in bringing together the manufacturers of steel and iron forgings of the United States.

The diners sat at a table on which was erected a structure of flowers reproducing the 24,000-pound steel hammer of the Bethlehem Steel Works, the greatest piece of machinery of its kind in the world. In honor of the affair a 133,000-candlepower arc light flashed from the roof of the Shelburne and illuminated the boardwalk for blocks, drawing thousands of spectators.

More than 100 covers were laid for the banquet, at which questions concerning the steel trade of the country were discussed by the diners behind closed doors.

In view of the disclosures regarding the workers employed by the steel trust—the men who actually do the labor to produce the fortunes for Schwab and his kind—it must be admitted by even the ultra-conservative that the unrest in this country is based on legitimate grounds. Any system that makes of the few millionaires and of the many dependents for the necessities of life, is wrong, and the platitudes of either paid voices or pens will not change that self-evident fact.

* * *

New York Proposes a Building Reform.

The latest reform idea before the Board of Aldermen in New York City, is in the form of an ordinance requiring the owner of every building in the city to place his name and address thereon. The sign must be placed either in the front entrance or the vestibule of the building, and a failure to comply with the ordinance subjects the owner to a fine of \$100.

City officials say that the object of the ordinance is to aid the police in fixing the responsibility for the improper use of buildings. Some opposition has arisen among home owners, who declare the bill means the loss of all privacy and intrudes upon the unwritten law to the effect that every man's home is his castle.

* * *

Judge Grosscup on Trust Profits.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup, presiding jurist of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, has returned from a trip to Europe and to

Egypt. He said he was refreshed and ready to take up his duties at once, the court having been in session for several days. Judge Grosscup was a passenger on board the Carmania of the Cunard line.

Judge Grosscup evidently had thought about the trusts during his absence, for he remarked that the question had not been dealt with in the right way so far.

"There is a tendency to destroy the trusts," he said, "but it is inadvisable in the first place and impossible in the second. Trusts have grown and exist because of the natural course of human evolution. Trusts of themselves are not harmful. The solution seems to me to be in having such legislation as could cause their profits to be distributed."

"Legislation should be to restrict these profits to a living one only. Neither of the great political parties has dealt with this question correctly, for one pretends to be against the trusts and is secretly helping them and the other is making the false move of trying to destroy them."

"I doubt if the present attacks will solve the question, but the human race has always shown its capability to meet its own problems."

The judge as an exponent of the best way to handle trusts is interesting, especially to our Socialist friends.

* * *

Manufacturers and Trade Schools.

The "Christian Science Monitor" of Boston frequently discusses industrial topics. In its issue of May 20th it said:

"Real trade schools are feasible and practicable. This is the conclusion arrived at by the National Manufacturers' Association, which has been giving earnest and close attention to the matter. In a report made at the meeting of the organization just held in New York, the committee on industrial education stated that great progress had been made throughout the country in approaching a general agreement. It is found that a higher and more efficient shop skill can be obtained in the trade school than has ever been known under the ordinary apprenticeships, and that this is possible even when one-half of the apprentice's time is devoted to schooling adapted to the life of the pupil. The claim is made that such half-time trade schools can be so organized and conducted that a superior skill and a broader shop experience can be secured than the average manufacturing shop can give in its specialized modern factory, because there the object is to make money and not to make skillful and intelligent workmen."

"The manufacturers hold the belief that there is but one honest way to meet organized labor, to which they 'take no second place in the desire to help the skilled workman,' and they say:

"We propose this method, which is as good for you as any and probably better, viz: We intend to take boys at fourteen years of age and give them four years of training corresponding to the high school period—half skilled work time and half suitable schooling."

"Those who are familiar with the working of apprenticeship methods in ordinary industries know that a great amount of time is consumed in routine work by the apprentice, during which he makes no progress whatever and has his ambition in no way stimulated. If at the same time that he is learning the practical details he could be given some theoretical knowledge, he might make a real and steady advance. This is offered him in the trade school."

"The opinion is held that where such a trade school as the manufacturers propose can be established with modern buildings and equipment and a moderate working capital, well managed, it will not only be an efficient educational institution, covering the high school period, but it will be productive and largely self-supporting."

CONDITIONS IN STEEL INDUSTRY.

That "shocking" conditions generally prevail in the steel industry throughout the country and are not confined to the Bethlehem Steel Works, of Bethlehem, Pa., as recently set forth in a report to the Senate, is the substance of a statement made public by Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor.

His statement was issued as a result of representations made by Chas. M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Works. In a conference with Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Schwab said that the report to the Senate put the company in an unfair light, as it gave the impression that conditions at the Bethlehem works were exceptional in the steel industry. Following Mr. Schwab's visit Secretary Nagel had a talk with Dr. Neill.

In his statement, Dr. Neill said that the resolution of Congress in response to which the recent report was transmitted called specifically for a report as to the conditions in the Bethlehem Steel Works, and that the report, therefore, did not deal with conditions in the steel industry generally. It is, however, perfectly true, he said, that in some departments the men work the entire seven days of the week, month in and month out, in the Bethlehem Steel Works, and this has been the practice throughout the entire steel industry.

Dr. Neill said that the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor on wages and hours show that in the blast furnaces in the steel industry eighty-four hours a week has been the working time in every section of the country, and this means practically a twelve-hour day every day in the week. Continuing, the Commissioner said:

"These are conditions of labor which may well be termed shocking, but they are not confined to the Bethlehem Steel Works. Blast furnace work is necessarily a continuous process, requiring operation twenty-four hours a day every day in the week, and for this reason three shifts of eight hours each offers the only plan of relief. Three shifts of workers should not only give reasonable working hours to those employed, but would by rotation of shifts leave workers free the greater part of the day two Sundays out of each three."

"Mr. Schwab conceded that the present hours of labor in the blast furnace industry are excessive, but says that competitive conditions impose these hours on his plant so long as they are common to the steel industry."

"The published reports of the Bureau of Labor also show that in other departments of the steel industry a twelve-hour day of six days a week is not uncommon, and is not confined to the Bethlehem Steel Works. Not only is this true, but in other departments aside from processes which necessarily required seven-day operation the six-day week of twelve hours a day has been in many instances lengthened into a seven-day week of twelve hours."

"The recent public discussion of the unnecessarily hard conditions of labor in the steel industry has, however, brought about the beginning of an improvement in this respect and a lessening of Sunday labor. It might be added that since the beginning of the investigation into the conditions at the Bethlehem plant emphatic orders have been issued by the United States Steel Corporation to reduce Sunday work to the minimum."

"As showing that wages in the Bethlehem plant do not differ materially from those general in the steel industry that company states that the average of the wages paid to all of its employees for the year 1909 was \$727.11, and invited comparison with those paid in other plants."

"Nothing is ever done beautifully which is done in rivalry, nor nobly which is done in pride."—Anon.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 27, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President Rosenthal in the chair. In the absence of President Kelly, Delegate McCabe was appointed vice-president pro tem. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Beer Bottlers—E. Connell, vice Jos. Guinee. Bottle Caners—Wm. Howey. Millmen, No. 422—Emil Steinberg, vice E. B. Morton. Chauffeurs—S. F. Dixon, additional delegate. Pile Drivers—T. J. Denehay, vice Jas. Flynn. Delegates seated.

Communications—Referred to Executive Committee—From Bay District Council of Carpenters, complaint against actions of Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders, No. 77, on jurisdiction. Retail Grocery Clerks—Request for a boycott on F. M. Kaiser, Seventh avenue and Clement street. From Machinists' Lodge, No. 364, petitioning that Samson Iron Works of Stockton be declared unfair. From R. Nugent, complaint against local union. From Newspaper Carriers, in reference to an increase of wages from "Daily News." Filed—From Carpenters of Cle Elum, Washington; Carpenters, No. 1260, of Iowa City, and the Central Labor Council of New Orleans, all endorsing legislation requested by this Council. From Memorial Day Committee, invitation for entertainment for Memorial Day evening. From Machinists, No. 68, Stablemen, No. 404, Carpenters, No. 483, Carpenters, No. 1082, Newspaper Carriers, Boiler Makers, No. 205, and Musicians, No. 6, enclosing donations for Leather Workers. From Painters, No. 19, notification of subscription for Panama-Pacific Exposition stock. From A. F. of L., in reply to complaint against Commercial Telegraphers' Union. From Steam Engineers, No. 59, advising Council that they had complied with Council's decision relative to dispute with Steam Shovel Men. From Post Office Clerks, thanks for aid in securing proposed legislation. From Wm. H. Crocker, assuring Council that as president of building committee of Scottish Rite Temple Association, home industry was uppermost in his mind. From E. J. Lynch, member of board of directors of the N. S. G. W. Hall Association, pledging his efforts for home industry in construction of new N. S. G. W. hall. From Amalgamated Carpenters, invitation to Golden Jubilee celebration Saturday evening, June 4th. From Neustadter Bros., requesting union men to patronize their Standard union-made shirts. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From United Hatters of North America, requesting moral support.

Communications from Mark Twain Lodge, No. 537, I. A. of M., Hannibal, Mo., requesting us to give moral assistance to them in their dispute with Atlas Portland Cement Co. Moved that the request be complied with and secretary call particular attention of the iron trades unions to this matter; carried.

The following amendment to the Constitution of this Council was submitted: "Article 3 of the Constitution is amended by adding the following thereto: Section 11. Every salaried officer and permanent employee of the Council shall be considered entitled to an annual vacation, not to exceed twenty days in length, without loss of compensation, the Council to fix the time and length of vacation in each instance; provided; that no officer shall be considered entitled to a vacation with pay during his first term in office. Respectfully submitted, C. H. Parker."

Reports of Unions—Barbers—Boycott still on shops on Ellis street; have voted to change policy to a demand for wages and hours. Broom Makers—Still boycotting Mackenzie & Co. Leather Workers—Still out; men are standing

firm. Box Makers—Breweries in this city securing unfair boxes. Boot and Shoe Workers—Cahn-Nickelsburg factory still struck; have inaugurated campaign for home industry. Printing Pressmen—Schmidt Lithograph Company losing much work, due to its unfairness to organized labor. Horse Shoers—May adjust differences with Anderson & Mollett. Cooks Helpers—Have gained considerable members; request a demand for their button.

Executive Committee—The committee reported progress on complaint against Tobacco Workers' Union. On the request of the Joint Council of Teamsters to be permitted to deal with the situation surrounding Hackmen's Union, the committee recommended that the complaint against the actions of the Hackmen's Union be referred to the Joint Council of Teamsters for decision and effective action; this Council reserving the right to take up this case again at any time; concurred in. On the complaint of S. N. Wood & Co., the committee, after hearing the case in detail, recommended that Tailors' Union, No. 2, organize the custom tailoring department of S. N. Wood & Co. Moved to concur in the recommendation of the committee. Amended that the question of jurisdiction involved be referred to the two Internationals of Garment Workers and Tailors for decision; amendment carried. The secretary reported having secured a conference of all parties in interest on the Metropolitan Light and Power Company's job, and that he believed the matter would be adjusted, and no action was taken on the committee's report in this particular. The committee reported having instructed the secretary to attend the next meeting of the joint board of the culinary crafts, and confer with them on the matter of boycotts. On the request of the Iron Trades Council to organize the pipe fitters employed in San Francisco shops, the committee instructed the secretary to take this matter up with the Building Trades Council and to secure their assistance in securing the applications of these men; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Submitted a progressive report; will soon report on three new unions organized.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported having conferred with the representatives of Merchants' Association and others in regard to the proposed charter amendment providing for ten-year local street assessment bonds. The committee recommended that in view of further changes that may be adopted by those who have it under consideration, that no action be taken until it is actually submitted to the voters. The committee requested that the secretary call a meeting of persons interested in Senate Constitutional Amendment, No. 1, at the office of the Council on Thursday, June 9, 1910, to consider this amendment for purpose of recommendation. The committee's report was concurred in as a whole and the secretary instructed to carry out the suggestions therein contained.

Label Section—Urge all delegates to attend next meeting. Delegate Rosenthal reported that Moving Picture Operators' Union would donate a machine for use of the section. Delegate Walsh also called attention to the lack of demand for union-label hats, and urged the delegates to do their duty to the United Hatters.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Hall Association—Are considering many sites for location of new Temple; will report definitely very shortly.

Delegate Hollis, chairman of the Panama-Pacific Exposition committee, reported that members of this Council's committee are not paying attention to their duty. He further reported that Building Trades unions had subscribed for \$22,000 worth of stock.

Labor Day Committee—Reported having or-

ganized and elected temporary officers. Recommended that all unions parade on Labor Day under the joint auspices of the two Councils; concurred in. The committee further reported having authorized the securing of Shell Mound Park for a celebration in the afternoon of Labor Day; that the price of tickets would be 50 cents for adults and 10 cents for children; that 40,000 adults' and 5000 children's tickets had been ordered, and that the officers of the two Councils had been authorized to suggest names for the Labor Day orator; that unions should be instructed to recognize home industry in securing uniforms, and to be mindful of their duty toward the union label. The committee further reported having extended an invitation to the Alameda Building Trades Council and Alameda Central Labor Council to participate in celebration and in joint meetings. Report concurred in.

Unfinished Business—The question of the ex-

Hansen & Elrick

Men's Furnishers

NOW
HAVE A BRANCH STORE
766 MARKET ST.
PHELAN BLDG.

—ALSO—
353 MONTGOMERY—1105 FILLMORE

FOR A LARGER AND BETTER SAN FRANCISCO

PATRONIZE SAN FRANCISCO
MADE GOODS.

"LUNDSTROM" HATS

(UNION MADE)

are made here. Quality and styles rank with the leading ones in the world.

To make your shopping convenient our stores are located at

1178 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
72 Market Street
2640 Mission Street

ESTABLISHED 1853

Thomas
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
27 Tenth St., :: San Francisco

Phone us { Market 230
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BRANCHES: 266 SUTTER STREET
1453 POLK STREET
1158 McALLISTER STREET
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works

executive committee meeting Monday, May 30th (Memorial Day), was discussed, and it was moved that the committee do not meet until Monday evening, June 6, 1910; carried.

Delegate Tracy (Typographical Union) asked if the solicitors' matter was going to be brought up, it having been postponed from last week. Delegate Shulberg of Solicitors' Union stated that his union was not anxious to press the matter at this time. The actions of Solicitors' Union was then the subject of a very lengthy discussion, and it was moved that Newspaper Solicitors' Union be instructed to comply with the orders of the officers of the A. F. of L. in regard to boycotting; motion lost.

New Business—Delegate Clancy (Housesmiths' Union, No. 78) called attention to a condition which existed in regard to Hackmen's Union; he stated that the sister of Bro. Walter Macauley had died, and that N. Gray & Co. were to conduct the funeral, that although Mr. Macauley was willing to make any sacrifice he was unable to obtain carriages for this funeral, due to the fact that hackmen refused to drive for N. Gray & Co. This matter was discussed at very great length by a number of delegates, and the action of the hackmen in this regard was the subject of much criticism. It was moved to instruct Hackmen's Union to furnish carriages and drivers to bury this person, and if they refused to furnish carriages and drivers for said funeral, that Hackmen's Union be dropped from the roll of membership of this Council. A point of order was raised by Delegate C. H. Parker that this motion was not in accordance with Section 1, Article 8, of the Constitution of this Council. The chair ruled the point of order not well taken and Delegate Parker appealed from the decision of the chair. President Rosenthal stated that while he recognized the provision in the Council's Constitution bearing on this matter, that in the interest of humanity he felt compelled to rule as he did, that this was a situation needing treatment very unlike any other that the Council had had to deal with. The question of appeal being put to a vote, the decision of the chair was sustained. The original motion was then put to a vote and carried.

Delegate Fischer (Retail Delivery Drivers) moved to raise the boycott on the Rapid Auto Express Co., having adjusted their troubles with that firm; carried.

Receipts—Stage Employees, \$4; Cooks, No. 44, \$12; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$6; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Newspaper Carriers, \$6; Bill Posters, \$4; Elevator Constructors, \$4; Gas Workers, \$10; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31, \$10; Housesmiths, No. 78, \$14; Bookbinders \$6; Chauffeurs, \$4; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$2; Tile Setters, \$4; Cemetery Workers, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$2; Barbers, \$14; Electrical Workers, No. 404, \$4; Varnishers and Polishers, \$16. Total, \$132.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$3.50; stenographer, \$20; Miss M. Shields, extra stenographic work, \$15; J. J. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; Dickinson & Scott, printing, \$5.25; J. Monahan, \$2.40; Brown & Power Co., \$2.10. Total, \$113.25.

Adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

"Do you think you can take a good photograph of me?" queried the woman who had not even received honorable mention at a beauty show. "I'm sorry, madam," replied the picture producer, "but I shall have to answer you in the negative."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

Thrust and Parry

The American Brass and Iron Company, represented by its secretary and treasurer, L. K. Douglas, was interested in the eight-hour discussion in Congress, and wrote to Mr. Gardner, chairman of the House Committee on Labor: "One of the simplest and most fundamental propositions of political economy is that labor is a commodity, the same as anything else, and if a man desires to work ten hours a day there is absolutely no reason why he should be prevented from doing so. It is better that the laboring man should work ten, or even twelve, hours during times when such hours are necessary, inasmuch as during such times as these it is often impossible for him to find work at all."

Discussing Mr. Douglas, the New York "Evening Journal" said: "This type of employer doing Government work, feels that men ought to work ten or twelve hours a day, or more, in good times, in order to let the employers get rich quickly, and having worked themselves half to death, go without work in bad times—and he calls that political economy. Congress should pass the eight-hour bill, and pass it at this session. It would do it quickly enough if the workingmen of the country had the right kind of spokesmen; if they had leaders as able as the leaders of trusts; if they had organizations as wise, persistent and determined as the organization of capital."

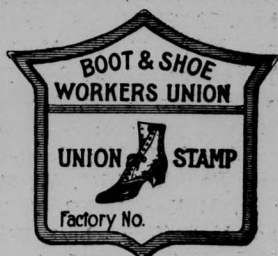
"The workman in the open shop is free to do his best and to take pride in his work. The whole atmosphere of a factory run in the American spirit is one of encouragement and stimulus to do better. The retailer surely gets the benefit of this healthy condition and of this improved product."—"The Hatman."

As an exponent of the retailers' interests, as well as of the people generally, "The Hatman" opens up some new avenues of thought. If there is one thing that helps the retailer, it is a community in which fair or good wages are paid. It is known of all that this condition does not prevail in "open shop" sections. A man with a wage of \$4 a day suits the retailer better than the worker with half that sum, because the family represented has double the amount of coin to expend among merchants. And who reaps the benefit? Everybody concerned. There is only one institution that "loses out"—the "open shop."

"It should be noted that the National Association of Manufacturers disapproves equally of strikes and lockouts, favoring only 'an equitable adjustment of all differences between employers and employees by any amicable method that will preserve the rights of both parties.'"—John Kirby Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Long experience has shown that the opposition testified to in the above is based on a desire to eliminate the trade union as a factor. Then "an equitable adjustment of all differences" may obtain, because there will be none to dispute the word of the N. A. of M. Consequently, the vote would be unanimous.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!



246 SUMMER STREET

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

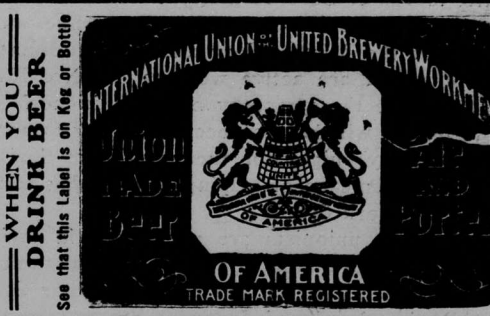
BOSTON, MASS.

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



Sheet Metal Workers' Hall

224 GUERRERO STREET

Two Halls to Rent at Greatly Reduced Rates - Any Evening During the Week. Apply

H. A. WISSING, Secretary-Treasurer

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

1089-1091 MARKET ST.

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer

Notes in Union Life

Among those trade unionists who have paid the final debt of nature since the last issue of this paper are John E. Aro of the painters, Christopher Hakanson and William A. Burke of the pile drivers and bridge builders, Eugene T. McAuliffe of the plumbers, Joseph Lee of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, James McDonald of the riggers and stevedores, Henry Timmermann of the barbers, William Thompson of the marine cooks and stewards, and Laurence A. Wakerly of the newspaper carriers.

Mrs. Margaret Gore, formerly a member of the garment workers, died on May 31st. She was a sister of the Misses Mary and Ellen Bulman, both of whom are active workers for No. 131, and who have the sympathy of many friends.

The bakers will hold a special meeting tomorrow (Saturday) night for the purpose of devising ways and means of helping the striking bakers of New York City.

Local trade unionists are unanimous in their opposition to the findings of Labor Commissioner Mackenzie in his special report to Governor Gillett. Roving bands of Japanese are not good for a white man's country like California.

John I. Nolan left for Los Angeles during the week. He is likely to be away for some time, owing to the difficulties of the iron trades men in the southern land.

Don't forget that the McKenzie Broom Company is on the "we don't patronize" list. Ask for a label on the brooms you purchase, and do not take a product without it.

The Labor Day celebration is beginning to assume shape with the appointment of large committees by the Labor and Building Trades Councils. B. Katschinski of the Philadelphia Shoe Company and Walter N. Brunt, the printer, have declared their intention of presenting valuable mementoes of the occasion.

The moving picture operators have donated \$10 to the leather workers. President W. G. Woods has received a diamond locket and chain for services rendered to the organization.

Daniel Murphy will represent the web pressmen at the international convention to be held in Cleveland later in the month.

The bookbinders had a fine day for their picnic last Sunday. Fairfax Park was well filled with members and friends, and the outing was a success.

The North Beach district of the city is fairly well organized by the retail clerks, who have received warm support in their advocacy of Sunday closing.

Home industry is a popular cry among many of the improvement clubs, as well as the trade unions.

Richard Caverly, whose articles on "Life Insurance for Workingmen" have been a valued section of this paper, left during the week for the east, where he will represent his lodge of boiler makers (No. 25) at the international convention.

John O. Walsh, even though a popular bachelor, advocates that no charge be made for children at the Labor Day picnic. He touched a responsive chord in many a non-bachelor heart.

Give your patronage to merchants who use the columns of the official paper.

The mail clerks of California have decided upon San Francisco as the meeting place next year.

Arthur Haas and Albert Hyman, non-union tailors of Sacramento, Cal., produced a union label and used it knowingly. They were convicted and fined \$5 on May 24th, Attorney Alfred Dalton, Jr., who represented the union interests, stating that it was not the desire to punish but rather to have the decision serve as a warning to others.

GOMPERS AT THE FARMERS' MEETING.

Samuel Gompers seems to be the only man who got away with anything from the Farmers' Convention in this city last week. He got the farmers started in the direction of an understanding with organized workers in the cities. This is a great advance from Mr. Gompers' point of view, though of course thinkers recognize it only as having value as a war measure against capitalistic combination. Mr. Gompers himself sees beyond this war measure. He knows that the war itself is wrong, and that the solution of the evil war cannot be war without end. He knows that the farmer and the trade unionist combined against the capitalist can mean ultimately nothing more than disaster to the folk between.

Mr. Gompers is not a Socialist, but he is a philosopher. He is not even a fanatic, which is curious in a man of such undisputed leadership. Just where his thinking leads him I cannot say, though I passed some very pleasant and profitable hours in his company last week. His concern is with the present, to get what he can for his clan by the methods best adapted to the day and the hour. He wants labor to get it by force of its organized power. Therefore no compulsory arbitration for him. He wants capital to have its right to discharge a man for any cause or no cause, but he wants labor to be so strong that capital will not dare to exercise that right.

This jolly, gentle, kind, shrewd, forceful man, Gompers, dreams of labor so thoroughly organized as to carry all before it, and he talks of it like a prophet. I don't think he realizes that when there are no non-unionists, when all the workers are in the union, the union is done for, the wheel has come full circle and we are back where we were before. Still, I don't know.

Samuel Gompers has done some thinking and can talk like a metaphysician, and he has glimpses of a world something better than one vast trade union. He is persuasive, positively honey-tongued, and gifted with a humor that saves him from all danger of trying to capitalize his martyrdom. He alone, of all the outsiders who came to the Farmers' Convention, got in his work.

It doesn't signify much, on the surface, but back of the surface there may be something to wake up the country, the germ of a movement which may place in Congress a body of men at once in and between the older parties, who may gradually force to the front such a radical program as has begun to take effect in Great Britain.

I think Samuel Gompers sees something like that coming. That's what makes him such a cheerful sort, in his skull cap, with the scraggly locks escaping from under it, with his broad Germanic face a-smile, looking for all the world like a good old abbot in a monastery wine-cellar, telling some good thing he heard outside the seal of the confessional. No wonder he got away with all the honors of the Farmers' Convention from Taft and Bryan and all the rest of the lights.—St. Louis "Mirror."

The unofficial report of 615 unions, which will not be materially changed, gives the following vote cast on May 18th for I. T. U. officers: President—James M. Lynch, 21,894, William M. Reilly, 15,807; First vice-president—George A. Tracy, 20,342, Charles H. Govan, 16,268; Delegates to A. F. of L.—Frank Morrison, 29,957, Max S. Hayes, 22,437, Hugh Stevenson, 20,761, T. W. McCullough, 17,578, Edgar A. Perkins, 13,987, Sam De Nedrey, 11,436, Charles W. Fear, 12,735, Alexander MacLean, 9,526; secretary-treasurer—J. W. Hays, 23,062, Robt. C. Albrook, 13,560; Trustees Printers' Home—Michael Powell, 18,341, W. W. Daniel, 14,527, Walter H. McKee, 17,809, T. D. Fennessy, 12,268, Thomas McCaffery, 19,171, William J. White, 15,075, L. S. Williams, 7915; Agent Union Printers' Home, George P. Nichols, 16,395, Charles W. Bastian, 7767, E. L. Hitchens, 10,772.



New Optical Store IN THE MISSION

CARROLL CRAWFORD

Optician and Registered Optometrist, (graduate of the Klein School of Optics, Boston, Mass.), announces the opening next Wednesday, June 8, 1910, of a completely-equipped and up-to-date optical parlor at 3020 SIXTEENTH ST., nr. Mission.

Ready-made spectacles and eyeglasses in large variety from 75 cents up.

Spectacles and eyeglasses made to order from \$2.50 up.

Consultation is free.

You are cordially invited to inspect our large stock of finger-piece eyeglasses and other novelties.

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week beginning this Sunday Afternoon
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
RECORD BREAKING VAUDEVILLE

VESTA VICTORIA

England's Foremost Character Singing Comedienne. "THE CODE BOOK," by De Witte Kaplan and Herbert Walter, with Charles Hammond and Allen Atwell; PAUL SPADONI; LYONS and YOSCO; MRS. RICHARD REES; FRANK STAFFORD & CO.; FIDDLER & SHELTON; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week EDWARD ABELES & CO. in George Broadhurst's Dramatic Playlet "Self Defense."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES—DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.



UNION MEN

We Stand Alone

as the one place where you can order a suit with perfect confidence—where you know that it will be honestly made by the most skilled Union Mechanics in the city of San Francisco.

The superiority of our methods and our tailoring is a RECOGNIZED FACT amongst Union Men. We are doing one of the largest tailoring business in this city. Any man who once tries us comes back year after year. Isn't that POSITIVE PROOF of the above statements?

We employ the largest force of the most skilled Union mechanics in the city, who are paid the largest Union scale of wages. They work exclusively for us in our own sanitary shops under a weekly system.



7th Street at Market

Pertinent and Impertinent

The San Francisco "Chronicle" says: "Our professional 'good men' seem to be humbugs. They do not get any practical results." Such being the case, there is no doubt about our professional "bad men." They get results—and keep them.

Over in Alameda, where the sea breezes sweep the landscape, the citizens want an eight-hour law for windmills. Anyone who has heard a windmill unacquainted with axle grease sing requiems in the dead of night, will sympathize with those who want a restraining force. And if the eight-hour day is a good thing for human beings, there is no reason why it should not apply to windmills. In brief, the shorter system of labor is good for both man and the conveniences (or inconveniences) of civilization.

Frederick M. Kerby has lost his job as stenographer for the forces under R. A. Ballinger, but the American people will remember him when his late associates are forgotten. It does seem strange that men with a little brief authority should imagine that they hire themselves, and that any act of theirs is no concern of the "common people." Mr. Kerby reported a flagrant breach of the proprieties to his real employers. He did right. The information was suspected. Until made public, the suspicion would have lingered indefinitely.

Here is a beautiful figure of speech from the Sacramento "Bee" of fifty years ago: "The Marysville Democrats say that a portion of the Administration Democracy is crazy in consequence of the triumph of Douglas at Charleston. 'Like bedbugs on a hot stove they are dancing hither and thither in the utmost consternation.'" Evidently politics were as congenial half a century ago as in the present day.

Past President Eliot of Harvard University spoke last week before the American Unitarian Association. He seized the opportunity of showing his dislike of trade unions by criticising them for "supplanting individual right" by regulating output. It is easy to generalize, but it is better to mention specific cases. The vast majority of labor organizations do not regulate output, and the few that do have, very likely, good and sufficient reasons for their position. It is better that there should be limitation in preference to having a pace maker exceed the limit of human endurance as a guide for the average workman. And there is all the difference in the world, as the late Bishop Potter of New York expressed it, between the worker who has to perform a monotonous routine for long hours each day of the week and the individual who has variety and the joy that comes from honors won in labor in which the heart has a part.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle uttered true words when he said at the Atlantic City gathering of his churchmen last week: "When 30,000 industrial workers are killed every year, it means that there is something wrong in our industrial system. In some cases it is nothing short of murder. The railways of America alone kill nearly 12,000 people every year, and injure 120,000 persons. The present working day from a physiological standpoint is too long. It keeps the majority of men and women in a constant state of over-fatigue."

Samuel Gompers has been criticised severely by his opponents. Attempts have been made to assail his integrity, but he stands today, as he has stood through all the years, a man irreproachable in his consistency to the cause in which he believes. Speaking before the House Committee on Labor a few days ago, he said that he would sooner be president of the American Federation of Labor than hold any other office on earth.

A MAGAZINE WORTH BUYING.

Among the articles in the June number of "The Twentieth Century Magazine" are "The Initiative and Referendum in its Relation to the Political and Physical Health of the Nation," by Hon. Robert L. Owen; "Colorado and Her Resources" (Illustrated), by Ellis Meredith; "The New Theatre on Trial," by William Mailly; "The New Feudalism," by Hon. Miles Poindexter; "A High School and College of Co-Operative Agriculture," by William Thum; "A Modern Parcel Post," by John M. Stahl; "Two Conceptions of God," by Hon. John D. Works; "Conservation in Europe," by M. F. Abbott; "The Menace of a National Health Bureau," by B. O. Flower; "The Return from Elba," by W. B. Fleming; "Young India's Reply to Count Tolstoi," Part II, by Taraknath Das; "The Opportunity of the Religious Press," by Bayard E. Harrison; "Representative and Misrepresentative Government," by B. O. Flower; "San Francisco's Side of the Hetch-Hetchy Reservoir Matter," by Marsden Manson. In addition to these are the regular departments on various phases of fundamental and economic advance.

Orpheum.

Vesta Victoria is coming to the Orpheum next week. She is without doubt the most famous singing comedienne that has visited New York, where she created a great furore. The "Code Book," a one-act play of extraordinary interest, will be presented by Messrs. Hammond and Atwell. The inimitable Paul Spadoni, master juggler, is included in the extraordinary attractions of next week. Lyons and Yosco, the harpist and the singer, will appear in a musical act. Mrs. Richard Rees, the local soprano, will make her vaudeville debut. Next week will be the last of Frank Stafford & Co.; Fiddler and Shelton, and also of Edward Abeles and Company in "Self Defense." An interesting series of motion pictures will conclude.

GEMS FROM GOMPERS.

In the whole history of our movement no greater struggle has taken place than that for the preservation and the maintenance of the right of free press and free speech.

The people of our country have with the men of labor made it clear to the whole world that no curtailment of the rights of free press and free speech will be tolerated.

The herculean efforts of the men of labor to arouse the people of the country to a realization of the danger which threatens our constitutional liberties will go down in the annals of history as one of the great crusades for the maintenance and advancement of human rights.

There is no persecution, no injustice to a great movement, but if met in the right spirit bears its harvest of good.

Out of this attempt to seal the lips of men of labor I believe will come good.

We have come too far in the march of human progress for any set of influences to drive us back into slavery.

I see a silver lining to the clouds and a bright star of hope in the heavens, and I see ultimately the spirit of humanity, justice and the brotherhood of man obtaining in the minds and hearts of the people of the country.

NOTICE TO STEAM SHOVEL MEN.

Until further notice, the firm of Erickson & Petterson is unfair to members of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29, and trade unionists are urged to communicate with J. P. Sherbesman 253 Third street, San Francisco, before entering into negotiations with the firm.

"A hearty laugh never disturbs the solid relation of things."—Edward Downed.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

Savings (The German Bank) Commercial Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,529,978.50
Deposits December 31, 1909.....\$38,610,731.93
Total Assets\$41,261,682.21

Remittances may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

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Limousines and Automobiles
Light Livery, Broughams, Carriages
1623-1631 Pine St., San Francisco

BAKERIES USING THE UNION LABEL.

Andrew Kuehne, 2848 22d, cor. Alabama.
Chas. Strohmaier, 2650 21st.
Fiederlein & Thiemann, 3470 Mission.
Star Bakery, 2628 Mission, near 22d.
Beyer's Bakery, 3227 22d, near Mission.
R. Hollnagel, 1334 Castro, near 24th.
And. Halkett, 1602 Geary, near Buchanan.
G. Guenther, 1713 Leavenworth.
Carl Mettler, 130 Sadova, Ocean View.
Columbus Dining Room Bakery, 3312 Mission.
Gehmann & Seitz, 4458 Mission.
Duboce Cafe & Bakery, 708 14th.
L. Untenahrer, 2170 Mission, near 17th.
Pacific Syndicate, 891 Market, opp. Powell.
C. Geyer, 330 Brazil ave.
Thoke & Sadler, Clement, near 5th ave.
Nick Eukens, 899 Capp.
Christ. Pfeiffermann, 541 Montgomery.
Paul Kraus, 1550 Church, cor. Duncan.
Peter Gumm, 3899 24th, cor. Sanchez.
Home Bakery, 1112 Devisadero.
Wreden's Bakery Department, 2258 Fillmore.
Swiss American Bakery, 2757 24th.
Alcazar Bakery, 1821 Fillmore.
Palm Bakery, 1714 Waller.
Sunnyside Bakery, 2901 Diamond.
John Kohs, 25th and Mission.
B. & D. Restaurant, 178 Third.
Thistle Bakery, 2767 21st.
C. Jensen, 4106 25th.
O. Elliger, 305 Jules ave., Ingleside.
L. Loeffler, 690 Chenery.
San Jose Baking Co., 433 Vine, San Jose.
Carl Neubold, 49 West San Carlos, San Jose.

Union Men and Women, Be Consistent

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



on all bread and packages of crackers you buy in Bakeries, Groceries and Branch Stores. It stands for Sanitary Shops and Union conditions. EAT NO OTHER.

Don't take any excuses, as every fair and sanitary bakery is entitled to this label.

Twenty-seven students of Stanford University are reported as arriving in Aberdeen, Wash., last week to take the places of strikers in a sawmill, and to work in construction camps of the railways. The latter part is all right, but it is an outrage if these young fellows went up for the express purpose of "breaking" a strike, for while they may think it a "lark," yet it is serious business, and as their interest can only be temporary at best, they should have regard for the rights of others.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co., 88 First.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(223) Art Novelty Adv. Co., 377 Hayes.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 343 Front.
(48) Baldwin & McKay, 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 1049 Mission.
(7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 557 Clay.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 560 Sacramento.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 739 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(11) Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(5) Colma Record, Colma, Cal.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(178) Dickinson & Scott, 311 Battery.
(179) Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 220 Kearny.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(215) Fletcher, E. J., 325 Bush.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(228) Franklin Printing and Engraving Co., 118 Montgomery Ave.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 42 Second.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 540 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) Halle, R. H., 261 Bush.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
(150) International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(224) Jones, J. C. & Co., 2107 Howard.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) Larson & Lauray, 534 Jackson.
(227) I. Lasky, 1203 Fillmore.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 243 Front.
(141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 2305 Mariposa.
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(216) Matthews, E. L., 568 Castro.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) Neubarth & Co., J. J., 330 Jackson.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth.
(225) North Beach 535 Montgomery Ave.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(181) Peckham, T. A., 420 Kearny.
(81) Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(217) Quick Print, 164 Sanchez.
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(218) Rossi, S. J., 1602 Stockton.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(226) San Francisco Litho Company, 521 Commercial.
(145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(229) Sausalito News, Sausalito, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
(13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.

- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(10) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(220) Thurman, E. W., 112 Sussex.
(187) Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(33) Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., 883 Market.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 580 Howard.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) Williams Printing Co., 348A Sansome.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 509 Sansome.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co., 330 Jackson.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 144-154 Second.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(52) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co., 509 Sansome.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 660 Market.
(32) San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston, San Jose.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(20) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
(40) Sutter Engraving Co., 420 J. Sacramento.
(53) Tribune Publishing Co., 8th and Franklin, Oakland.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.
(42) Yosemite Engraving Co., 1918 Center, Berkeley.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.
Sunset Publishing House, Commercial and Battery
MAILERS.
Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn-Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Rincon Hill Stable, 356 Fremont.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
Sutro Baths.
United Cigar Stores.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

THE PICNIC OF THE SEASON.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will hold its twenty-third annual picnic and family excursion at Fairfax Park, Marin County, on Sunday, June 19, 1910. The outing of this society is looked forward to with pleasure each year by members and friends. Good management, picturesque scenery, and innumerable attractions will be provided.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The warm weather last Sunday militated against a large attendance at the regular monthly meeting. The officers-elect were obligated by President Tracy, and subsequently a number of speeches were made, all breathing a desire for co-operation to make the coming year redound to the credit of No. 21. On taking the chair President H. L. White outlined measures he has in view for the coming months, and he was accorded a rousing reception. A rising vote of thanks was given the retiring officers for the work performed during the past year.

The union decided to take \$1000 worth of stock in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This is one of the largest purchases made by a trade union, but it was clearly shown that a celebration of the nature planned would mean that a vast sum of money would be expended among the printers of San Francisco, and it is believed that it will be easier for the officers of the organization to have all the work produced under exclusively union conditions when such substantial evidence of co-operation has been shown.

Notice was received from the Publishers' Association that the increased scale for unsanitary offices would be considered a change in the schedule, and arbitration insisted upon. The incoming executive committee will do its best to gain several needed reforms in local composing rooms.

Fred Bebergall was elected the second representative to the Labor Council's label section.

The sum of \$600 was set aside to enable the delegates to dispense California hospitality at the Minneapolis convention, with a view of inducing the delegates to vote for San Francisco as the meeting place next year.

The monthly financial statement was supplemented by Secretary-treasurer Michelson with a document showing the year's financial transactions. There was a gain on the right side of the ledger of \$4059.68.

During the month thirty-one cards were deposited, and forty-eight withdrawn. The total membership is 949.

Albert Erfurt (apprentice), L. Gold, H. K. Blue and A. S. Campbell applied for membership. The committee will meet on Monday evening, June 13th, at headquarters to consider the applications.

Mrs. I. W. Parsons, R. A. Dennis and Albert Springer were duly elected, and the two last named were obligated.

On recommendation of the cemetery committee, suit will be filed to obtain deed and clear title of our plot in Laurel Hill cemetery.

The label committee asked that more interest be taken in the competition to obtain non-label literature.

A communication concerning the method of collecting money for the old-age pension fund was received from Seattle Typographical Union and referred to No. 21's delegates to the I. T. U.

Carroll Crawford resigned his position in the "Chronicle" proofroom last Saturday evening, after fourteen years' service. He left the position with the esteem of his associates. In one of our advertising columns will be found an announcement from Mr. Crawford. He has opened an up-to-date optical establishment at 3020 Sixteenth street, near Mission. Every requirement in that line has been installed, and for years preparation has been made for this line of work. Members and friends are asked to make a note of the address and call and see Mr. Crawford, who has more than the usual number of good wishes upon embarking in the business world.

In order to assist Secretary-treasurer Michelson in the work of preparing the new working cards for the year, each chairman is requested to send to headquarters an alphabetical list of the members in the chapel on June 1st. This list should be turned in tomorrow, Saturday, June 4th.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters, phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey, 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—3d Tues., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 803 Howard. Meet first and third Thursday nights at 1213 Market.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thurs., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Headquarters, 306 14th; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Holding Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers—M. Boehm, 703 Gough.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secy., 392 Oak.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

For Women in Union and Home

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the grand old woman of America, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," celebrated her ninety-first birthday last Friday. She was the recipient of many gifts and innumerable congratulations. Mrs. Howe discussed topics of interest to women, saying in part: "Society will change with the equal franchisement of women. In recent years the wealthy matron and girl have had no way in which to spend their time but in frivolity. Their idleness led to mischief. The ballot will impose a duty upon women which will give them something to occupy their thoughts. They will have not so much time for silly and harmful pleasure. Happy old age comes only from health and a clear conscience. Health can only be kept by simple and quiet living. I do not decry society at all; only some of the phases of it which have grown up from the past twenty years. The old-fashioned ideals are the best. Every woman who attains a certain age comes to realize this and preaches its doctrine. Give us a good old home with its easy comfort and its tranquil air of perfect peace and domestic tranquillity. No divorces, no sudden voyages to Europe upon the merest whim. Perhaps great wealth has done much harm to American society. I do not know. It has done some harm in the manner it has caused men and women to be dissatisfied with their homes. It makes them seek the gilded hotels where one can have his bidding done by pushing a button. The hotel life of today is very harmful. It makes people lazy. It removes domestic obligations. Some day it will be all changed. Some day all people, rich and poor alike, will realize that the old-fashioned ideas were the best after all."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has given \$500 to the Equal Suffrage Association of Washington, which enables it to have more commodious quarters in Seattle while carrying on the amendment campaign. Mrs. Catt was at one time a resident of Seattle and a leader in the suffrage movement.

Mrs. Jennie Murrin, of Freeland, Pa., was recently chosen Borough Treasurer by unanimous vote of the Borough Council. She is the widow of a Councilman who was a candidate for the office at the time of his death.

Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley, of Philadelphia, is the first woman to be invited to appear officially at the annual dinner of the National Civic Reform League. She was introduced by Mr. Choate and on her appearance every man present rose to his feet and applauded.

Mrs. F. M. Henderson, chairman of the Civics Committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs, is credited with being responsible for the organization of the clubwomen of Chicago as a special police force. After a series of conferences between Mrs. Henderson, the Health Commissioner, and the Chief of Police, the clubwomen of the city were authorized to enforce the anti-spitting ordinance. The women will not wear uniforms, but will be distributed so as to cover thoroughly ten Congressional districts.

Saleswomen throughout the country have been sending congratulations to B. F. Hamilton, of Saco, Me., who has just attained his ninety-first birthday. Mr. Hamilton was the first merchant to employ saleswomen, and the people of his town, men and women, boycotted his store in consequence. Many of the leading churchwomen called on him personally and remonstrated earnestly against what they called the sin of placing women in a position of such publicity as behind a counter.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, May 31st, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Application of Miss Demetrio laid over one week. Transfers deposited: S. J. Crispin, Local No. 76; Herbert Raines, Local No. 153. Transfer withdrawn, C. F. Watson, Local No. 47. Resigned, G. Spring. Reinstated: C. F. Watson and Owen Paul.

The board has decided that one rehearsal is allowed under clauses C, D, E, of section 14. All other rehearsals to be paid at regular rates.

Mr. J. Cray has been appointed secretary of the branch, vice A. Fisk resigned, until the next regular meeting of the union.

Mr. H. Menke has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the board until the next regular meeting.

Permission granted members to volunteer services for benefit to be given Mr. Crow, member of Teamsters' Union, Local No. 85, on June 18th.

Members are hereby notified not to accept any engagement from the management of the Palm Concert Garden, Kearny street, without notifying the secretary's office.

It is with pleasure we note Mr. C. H. Hoge is again among the members at headquarters, after a very severe illness. He has been in the German Hospital for the past four or five weeks.

Mr. Alfred M. Mayers, aged 25 years, and for some time past a member of Local No. 6, died very suddenly in Mill Valley, Cal., on May 29th. The funeral was held from the residence of his parents, 1301 Octavia street, last Tuesday, May 31st. No funeral band was in attendance, the interment being private.

Dues and assessments for the second quarter,

amounting to \$2, are now due and payable before July 1st. Two death assessments of 25 cents each have been levied on account of the deaths of late members Caesar Caspari and Alfred M. Mayers. Members are requested to pay dues and assessments to Mr. Arthur Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

By Herbert E. Kinney, in New York "Call."

For my text these words from Governor Hughes' message will serve:

"Existing conditions with regard to employers' liability and compensation for workmen's injuries are so unjust that there should be remedial action. * * * The rules of law governing legal liability offend the common sense of fairness."

The time was not so long ago when it was deemed a sufficient answer to a suggestion for the improvement of social conditions to say: "Why, that is Socialism."

This cry means, does it not, that in that nation or State which is most progressive, where the rights of man are recognized and the influences that make for good are powerful—in that country the Socialist movement is weak, has little strength at elections, and that the Socialist organization has few representatives or none at all in parliaments or legislatures?

That, on the other hand, in the State where human liberty has least protection, where human life has lost its sacredness and where the influences that make for good are weakest—that there we might expect to find the Socialist movement strong.

Following their line of thought, we should, in Great Britain and France, look for conditions more unjust, more offensive to the common sense of fairness than in New York, while in Germany existing conditions should be worst of all.

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN**FUNERAL DIRECTOR**

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For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

But let us look further.

The injured workman in New York has a lawsuit on his hands.

The court will not heed his claim for relief if, in the view of the court he has been in any degree lacking in care.

The court will dismiss him if, in the view of the court, a fellow worker has been the cause of his injuries.

The court will be hostile if, in the view of the court, his injuries are due to an obvious risk of the employment.

The Socialist movement has strength in France and Great Britain. In each of these countries Socialism has its representatives in the legislature of the nation. Has this meant retrogression? Could Governor Hughes condemn the rules governing liability in these countries with the severity meted out to the rules prevailing in his own State? Quite the contrary. Life (including therein security of person) finds better protection in this regard than in New York.

The injured workman must go to court, perhaps, but the restrictions that bar his road to recovery have now disappeared, nearly all of them.

In France only the fact that he has intentionally brought about the accident defeats his right to compensation.

In Great Britain, if he is seriously and permanently disabled, compensation must be granted in any event. For less serious injuries compensation is disallowed if these injuries are attributable to the serious and willful misconduct of the workman.

Now, what of Germany, the country where the Social Democratic party is larger, numerically, than any other party? Do the prevailing rules offend the common sense of fairness?

The words of the opening sentence of the German statute are eloquent:

"All workmen * * * are insured * * * against the results of accidents."

Subject only to the proviso that the injured person has not intentionally caused the accident.

Note the difference between New York and Germany. New York permits the injured person a lawsuit, a lottery in which the blanks outnumber the prizes as ten to one. Germany hands the injured worker an insurance policy!

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The Styles are Right

All Shapes—All Styles—All Leathers
for Work or for Dress Wear

If you want a shoe that will give perfect "foot satisfaction"—a shoe that will give "perfect ease"—a shoe that you don't have to "break in"—a shoe that is "rightly styled," let your next pair be the "KEYSTONE SHOE." 100 styles to choose from.

NOTE—To accommodate those who are unable to purchase during the day, OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10.



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"KEYSTONE" SHOES**

Imperial Kid—Box Calf—Patent
Colt Bluchers. **250**
These are Great Values